necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

9. The Government have constituted an informal Committee of 3 Chief Justices to examine the problem of arrears in High Courts and suggest remedial measures.

**औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े हुये इलाकों का सर्वेक्षण**

808. **श्री रामचन्द्र विकल :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में उन क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है जो कि औद्योगिक रूप से बहुत अधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर टिहरी गढ़वाल तथा पौड़ी गढ़वाल का औद्योगिकीकरण करने के लिए कोई योजनायें तैयार की है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**औद्योगिक विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० अरुणाचलम्) :** (क) तथा तथा (ख) 1969 में योजना आयोग ने 246 जिलों/क्षेत्रों को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए जिलों/क्षेत्रों के रूप में चुना था । जिनमें कोई बड़ा/मझोला उद्योग नहीं है ऐसे जिलों का चयन करने के लिये नवम्बर, 1981 में एक सर्वेक्षण और किया गया था । इस प्रकार के जिलों की सूची 9 अप्रैल, 1985 के प्रेस टिप्पण के साथ पठित "इन्सेन्टिव्स फार इण्डस्ट्रीज इन बैकवर्ड एरियाज—अप्रैल, 1984" नामक पुस्तिका में उपलब्ध है जिसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ग) तथा (घ) जिले/क्षेत्र विशेष के औद्योगीकरण का प्राथमिक दायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकारों पर होता है । केन्द्र सरकार विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन और रियायतें देकर उनके प्रयासों में सहायता पहुंचाती है । पौड़ी गढ़वाल और टिहरी गढ़वाल सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों को विशेष क्षेत्रों की मान्यता दी गयी है ये जिले श्रेणी "क" में रखे गये है । इन जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने वाले उद्यमी अधिकतम 25 प्रतिशत तक केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता पाने के पात्र हैं । जिसकी अधिकतम राशि 25 लाख रुपये तक (जिसे इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योगों के मामले में बढ़ा कर 50 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है ।) हो सकती है । साथ ही रियायती वित्त तथा लाइसेंसों आदि के मामले में सर्वोच्च अधिमान भी मिल सकता है ।

टिहरी गढ़वाल तथा पौड़ी गढ़वाल "उद्योग रहित जिले" हैं और राज्य सरकार भी चुने हुए विकास केन्द्रों में अवस्थापना विकास के लिये प्रति जिला कुल लागत का एक तिहाई केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त करने की अधिकारी है जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा 2 करोड़ रुपये रखी गई है ।

809. [*Transferred to the 6th March*, 1986.]

**Protection to indigenous capital goods Industry**

810. SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given more concessions to the MRTP Companies as part of its liberalised policy; if so, what are the details thereof and the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to give any protection to the indigenous capital goods industry, which may be vulnerable to unfair external competition; if so, what are the details of the measures being taken; and

(c) whether Hotels and shipping have been taken out of MRTP scope; if so, details of decision and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (c) The latest measure taken under MRTP Act, 1969 is the issue of a notification exempting the following industries from the requirement of obtaining approval under the said Act:—

1. Shipping Industry;
2. Hotel Industry;
3. Delicensed Industries.

The exemption has been notified in exercise of the powers vested in the Central Government under Section 22A of the MRTP Act, 1969.

The basic approach behind the measure is to channelize investment by the large industrial houses in the above industries which are either capital intensive in nature or are prone to risk or involve sophisticated technology or would result in the development of no-industry districts in the country.

(b) In order to afford protection to the indigenous capital goods industry, imports of capital goods are generally considered only if such items of equipment are not available indigenously. Possibilities of affording relief to indigenous capital goods industries in the context of reduction of import duty applicable to project imports are being explored.

**Report of Jaswant Singh Commission**

811. SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 101 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 25th November, 1985 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the Report of the Jaswant Singh Commission with regard to setting up of a separate Bench of the Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and location identified for the Bench; and

(c) what are the number of vacancies of Judges and of pending cases in this High Court and what are the reasons for delay in filling up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Report of the Jaswant Singh Commission is still under consideration of the Government. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the details about the report and action proposed to be taken in this regard.

(c) The number of vacancies of permanent and Additional Judges in the Allahabad High Court is 13 as on 27-2-1986. The matter of filling these vacancies is engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with concerned constitutional authorities.

The total number of cases pending in the Allahabad High Court as on 30th June, 1985 was 2,42,379.

**Judges heading various Commissions**

812. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court who are heading various commissions as on 31st January, 1986;

(b) what is the number of sitting Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court as on 31st January, 1986;

(c) whether Government have studied the impact on the arrears of pending cases by assigning the sitting Judges to various Commissions appointed by the Central and State Governments; and